

Mary Jane is known throughout the state for her compassion and success in helping New Hampshire citizens with problems they may be having with the federal government. As a chief case-worker on my staff, and as State Office Director for Senator Gordon Humphrey before me, she was critical in managing a constituent service operation that was second to none. Mary Jane helped many senior citizens, veterans, parents, and communities with problems they had with the federal government. From assisting a small community in its battle to receive its own zip code, to helping a local veteran get a long-awaited service medal, Mary Jane's legacy has had a great impact on the Granite State.

Mary Jane's compassion is also evident in her home and personal life. For many years she has cared for her elderly and infirm parents in her home, so they would not be separated by being placed in a state nursing home.

As Mary Jane leaves public service, I wish her the best in all of her future endeavors. I know she will be working full-time on her passion: Antiques. She will now be able to focus on her on-line antiques business—an enjoyable and hopefully lucrative second career.

Good luck, Mary Jane. Thank you for all that you have done for me and for the people of New Hampshire. It is an honor to represent you in the U.S. Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO ERIC KINGSLEY

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Eric Kingsley as he leaves his position as Executive Director of the New Hampshire Timberland Owners Association, NHTOA.

Eric's five year tenure at NHTOA has been marked by progress and success. The organization's programs and services have grown to meet the needs and concerns of its members, and have established a strong, stable foundation for the association's future.

Through the years, I have grown to value Eric's input on the many issues that significantly impact New Hampshire's timberlands. Eric has done an outstanding job of keeping me, and other policymakers, informed on the issues and has been a true leader in making sure the voice of NHTOA was heard throughout the country.

Of all of Eric's achievements at NHTOA, perhaps his most important success came this past spring. Eric helped lead the charge to defeat the Environmental Protection Agency's ill-considered proposal to treat some forestry activities as "point source pollution" under the Clean Water Act. These rules, known as the Total Maximum Daily Loads—TMDL Rule—would have required landowners, foresters, and homeowners to obtain federal permits before conducting a timber harvest and could have exposed them to lengthy bureaucratic delays and costly citizen lawsuits.

This past May, I held a field hearing in Whitefield, New Hampshire, on the

TMDL rule. Eric was a persuasive witness, providing thoughtful and compelling testimony. He also organized hundreds of foresters to ensure their message was heard loud and clear in Washington. Thanks in large part to Eric's leadership on this issue, EPA withdrew the section of the TMDL rules that adversely affected forestry.

My staff and I have also worked closely with Eric on issues of importance to the White Mountain National Forest. When the President issued his "roadless" initiative stripping the people of New Hampshire and New England of the opportunity to have a meaningful voice in the management of their public lands, Eric was there to ensure we took this Administration to task.

Eric also rose to the occasion in the face of destruction from Mother Nature's wrath. The Ice Storm in January 1998 brought unprecedented challenges to New Hampshire's forest lands. Hundreds of thousands of acres were significantly damaged. Eric worked closely with me and my colleagues to help us turn this tragedy into an opportunity. Today, not only has the federal government provided resources to help recover from the storm, but we have a record number of acres under forest stewardship plans.

My staff and I have worked with Eric on a wide variety of other issues during his time at NHTOA. I have always been impressed with his dedication and the depth of knowledge he displayed on issues ranging from estate tax reform to rural economic development. Eric has always been an effective and honest advocate for the causes he holds close to his heart. I know he will be greatly missed by NHTOA's 1,500 members.

I wish Eric well in all his future endeavors, and am confident he will succeed in whatever pursuits he chooses. It is an honor to represent him in the Senate.●

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE SUDAN EMERGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 137

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Sudan emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 3,

2000, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Sudan that led to the declaration on November 3, 1997, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Sudan has continued its activities hostile to United States interests. Such Sudanese actions and policies pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure on the Government of Sudan.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 31, 2000.*

CONTINUATION OF SUDAN EMERGENCY

On November 3, 1997, by Executive Order 13067, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Sudan. By Executive Order 13067, I imposed trade sanctions on Sudan and blocked Sudanese government assets. Because the Government of Sudan has continued its activities hostile to United States interests, the national emergency declared on November 3, 1997, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond November 3, 2000. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency for 1 year with respect to Sudan.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 31, 2000.*

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The following bills, previously signed by the Speaker of the House, were signed on today, November 1, 2000, by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND):

S. 501. An act to address resource management issues in Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska.

S. 503. An act designating certain land in the San Isabel National Forest in the State of Colorado as the "Spanish Peaks Wilderness."

S. 610. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in Washakie County and Big Horn County, Wyoming, to the Westside Irrigation District, Wyoming, and for other purposes.

S. 710. An act to authorize the feasibility study on the preservation of certain Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail.

S. 748. An act to improve Native hiring and contracting by the Federal Government within the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. 1030. An act to provide that the conveyance by the Bureau of Land Management of